

KINGS MAY ADD

TWO GREAT EUROPEAN MONARCHS
REQUESTED TO ASSIST DREYFUS.Wilhelm, of Germany, and Humbert,
of Italy, Asked to Permit Schwartz-
koppen and Panizzardi Testify.

DIRECT APPEAL BY LABORI

AFTER HIS MOTION HAD BEEN RE-
JECTED BY THE COURT-MARTIAL.Testimony of the Foreigners Expec-
ted to Result in the Prompt Acquittal
of the Prisoner.

RARE CHANCE FOR THE KAISER

TO POSE IN THE ROLE OF ARBITER
AND DO AN ACT OF JUSTICE.Speech by Senator Trarieux in Behalf
of Dreyfus—Military Clique Ordered
to Leave Rennes Soon.

RENNES, Sept. 5.—M. Labori this afternoon telegraphed personal appeals to Emperor William and King Humbert to grant permission to Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi, German and Italian military attaches in Paris in 1894, to come to Rennes to testify in the trial of Captain Dreyfus. This is the news of the day and the chief topic of conversation in the cafes and resorts of the journalists this evening. The appeals were couched in eloquent terms, invoking the assistance of their majesties in the name of justice and humanity. They are quite supplementary to the formal application that will be made by the government commissary, Major Carriere.

The demand of M. Labori that the court-martial should issue process, subject to the approval of the two sovereigns, came like a thunderbolt at to-day's session. The step is fraught with momentous consequences as it affords Emperor William an opportunity again to assume his favorite role of arbiter of the destinies of the world. No one will be surprised if Colonel Schwartzkoppen, in the name of the Kaiser, makes a declaration that will practically decide the result of the trial.

Both Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi must consult their respective sovereigns before starting, but the counsel for Dreyfus fully expect them to arrive here, if they come at all, in time to give their testimony, in which case the trial would probably conclude this week and the verdict be delivered on Friday or Saturday. This is the view that obtains this evening, differing somewhat from the feeling early in the day.

Colonel Jousset told M. Demange at the close of the session if he received official notification that Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi were coming to depose he would be prepared to adjourn the trial pending their arrival. An adjournment of forty-eight hours would probably give them time to get here.

A remarkable circumstance, and one that is significant as indicating the relations between the eminent advocates who are conducting the defense, is the fact that M. Labori telegraphed the German Emperor and the King of Italy on his own initiative, without consulting or advising M. Demange.

WILL BE SENSATIONAL.
The appearance of Colonels Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi would be the most sensational as well as the most important incident of the entire trial. Their depositions would be a formal and emphatic declaration that they never had any relations with the accused and they would make such a statement that the court must order an acquittal. Those who are in the confidence of the counsel entrusted with the defense, express a firm conviction that Dreyfus will now be acquitted. Nevertheless one of the most prominent persons, with whom the correspondent of the Associated Press conversed to-day, declared himself "quite pleased with the progress of the trial thus far," and confident of a conclusion "eminently satisfactory to the prosecution."

To-morrow's session will open with closed doors to hear from Cernuschi, the Austrian correspondent of the Associated Press, who conversed to-day, declared himself "quite pleased with the progress of the trial thus far," and confident of a conclusion "eminently satisfactory to the prosecution."

DE CLAM'S DEPOSITION.
Senator Trarieux, who testified to-day, will probably be confronted by M. Mercier, Gonse, De Bolesdrefe and Roget. After that it is understood the deposition of Colonel Du Paty de Clam will be read, Major Tavernier, who examined him, having arrived at Rennes. This practically completes the list of depositions, unless, as is probable, Du Paty de Clam's deposition leads the defense to summon witnesses to controvert his statements.

It is reported this evening that the minister of war, General the Marquis de Galvies, has sent orders to the generals and other military witnesses to leave Rennes and return to their respective posts within two hours after the conclusion of the depositions, and not to be present during the verdict. They will thus be absent when the verdict is delivered. General Mercier, being on the retired list, is not affected by this order, but Generals Roget, Gonse and De Bolesdrefe must go. These orders are intended not only to avert a demonstration in favor of the generals, accompanied probably by serious disorders, but also to prevent the moral effect of their presence in the courtroom while the judges are deliberating as to their verdict, and perhaps to prevent something even worse than moral influence.

The courtroom was crowded to-day and numerous applicants were refused admission. Public interest is heightening immensely as the trial draws to a close. It is astonishing what a large proportion of ladies form the audience, their smart costumes and gay colors enlivening the appearance of the chamber. Indeed, the journalists, who themselves have to encounter serious obstacles in order to get admission, often find their places invaded by women, who apparently pass all barriers with very little difficulty.

REPORTER BASSETT'S STORY.
The first witness who was called to-day was the reporter, Bassett, whom the Marquis de Galvies had sent to interview Major Count Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy. The witness deposed that Esterhazy confessed to him that he wrote the bordereau, under orders from Colonel Sandherr, who was then chief of the secret intelligence bureau. The order, Esterhazy said, was to catch the traitor at the headquarters of the general staff, whom Esterhazy afterward said was Captain Dreyfus.

Major Carriere here burst out with an extraordinary protest against Major Esterhazy's insinuations against Colonel Sandherr. "I protest," he cried, "in the name and memory of Colonel Sandherr, against the insinuations introduced against him." M. Labori, however, ignored this protest, which he styled "a ridiculous pretension." M. Labori then called upon General Roget to testify regarding letters he had received from Major Esterhazy since the opening of this trial.

General Roget to-day looked the ghost of his former assertive self. His face was careworn. He replied that he only opened one letter from Major Esterhazy, which he had forwarded to Colonel Jousset. General Roget added that he had declined to receive other letters.

M. Labori then asked Colonel Jousset to have the letter read. Colonel Jousset at first declined, but M. Labori insisted so firmly that Colonel Jousset, after wrangling a while, gave way and consented that the letter should be read later. Colonel Jousset explained that he opposed the reading of the letter because it only contained personal attacks upon various parties and would only lead to a prolongation of the trial.

General Roget then read the one Esterhazy letter which he admitted having opened. In this letter, Major Esterhazy said he could not prove the existence of the alleged syndicate organized in the interest of Dreyfus and complained that the general staff had refused to give him a fair hearing.

M. Labori then put a series of questions intended to bring out the fact that the general staff had made use of Major Esterhazy, even after he was known to be unreliable. General Roget said he had not considered Major Esterhazy's avowals to be of any value. M. Labori sought to question General Roget more closely on his statement that none of the generals of the general staff had any relations with Major Esterhazy, but Colonel Jousset declined to allow further discussion. This led to another scene between the president of the court-martial and counsel for the defense, M. Labori declaring that General Roget, who came more as a public prosecutor than as a witness, refused to reply to probing questions.

A little later M. Labori pushed the question on General Billot on what was known as the "liberator" document.

General Zurlinden then came upon the platform, dressed in the uniform of his rank and with his inevitable eyeglasses. He spoke a few words respecting the general staff's belief in Major Esterhazy.

M. Demange asked General Roget his opinion of Major Esterhazy.

"I have an absolute conviction," replied General Roget, amid cries of "Oh!" from the audience, that Major Esterhazy is a stranger to treason."

A TELLING SPEECH.
M. Trarieux, formerly minister of justice, was the next witness. He made a long deposition in favor of Dreyfus, reviewing the history of the case and his own part in connection therewith. M. Trarieux is an excellent speaker, with good presence, a clear, resonant voice, which could be heard outside the courtroom. He made a very telling speech, describing how his original belief in the guilt of Dreyfus was completely changed to conviction of innocence by subsequent developments and the noble conduct of M. Scheurer-Kestner, former vice procureur.

The letters exchanged between General Gonse and Lieutenant Colonel Picquart also strengthened his conviction. M. Trarieux spoke of the machinations against Picquart and said he believed that he believed in the innocence of Dreyfus, but, however, that the chiefs were deceived. M. Trarieux recounted a conversation with a foreign ambassador, who declared that Dreyfus never had relations with him, nor with any officer of his country, while the ambassador added he possessed documents which he handed to M. Trarieux. M. Trarieux delivered a very impressive speech, recalling the execution of the English admiral, Byng, on the charge of treason, who was afterwards found to have been unjustly condemned. M. Trarieux said that Frenchmen might well dread to have such a precedent, that the history of the execution of Admiral Byng bears the execution of Admiral Byng, the history of England. M. Trarieux said General Roget and Captain Cugnet were wrong on the conclusion they had drawn from the correspondence of agents "A" and "B" that Dreyfus was guilty. He reiterated that the ambassador to whom he had previously referred, declared that Major Esterhazy was the traitor, and the former minister of justice declared in an emphatic tone, which made a deep impression upon his hearers, that no parallel ought to be drawn between a model officer like Dreyfus and Major Esterhazy, who had not even the soul of a Frenchman.

M. Trarieux, on alluding to the bordereau, was interrupted by Major Carriere, who said that while he opposed direct official application to foreign governments for documents mentioned in the bordereau, yet, if by a side wind the documents could be procured, certainly they would be personally placed. This was practically an invitation to Germany to volunteer to communicate the documents in question.

At the conclusion of M. Trarieux's testimony, which was a veritable speech for the defense, and which apparently made an impression, the British agent in the South African Republic, with the consent of the secret dossier. The court also deliberated upon M. Labori's request that application be made to Germany for the documents described in the bordereau. The decision was unanimously reached to reject the application, and the court was then adjourned to to-morrow. The court was not examined to-day, but will be examined in camera to-morrow. The open sitting was resumed at 3 o'clock. M. Labori, leading counsel for the defense, submitted a preamble and motion in the following terms:

"As I had the honor to announce yesterday (Continued on Second Page.)

PEACE PERIL

THE BRITISH-TRANSVAAL WAR
CLOUD HAS NOT VANISHED.Situation So Grave that Lord Salisbury's Ministers Have Been Urged
to Hasten to London.

CABINET TO MEET ON FRIDAY

GREAT ACTIVITY AT THE ADMIRALTY
AND THE WAR OFFICE.General Lord Wolseley Giving His
Personal Attention to Matters Connected with the Army.

ANXIETY AT JOHANNESBURG

OUTLANDERS STILL FLEEING FROM
THE CITY TO CAPE COLONY.News from South Africa Confronting—
Debate in the Volksraad on Massing
of British Troops on the Border.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—The premier, the Marquis of Salisbury, will come to London to-day (Wednesday) from Walmer to confer with the secretary of state for the colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, and a Cabinet council has been summoned for Friday, urgent messages having been sent to all the ministers requesting their attendance.

There is great activity at the Admiralty, the War Office and the Colonial Office. Numerous telegrams from South Africa arrived at the Colonial Office yesterday (Tuesday), but their contents have not been made public. General Lord Wolseley, field marshal and commander-in-chief, is in daily communication with the War Office, as also General Sir Evelyn Wood, adjutant general to the forces, and Col. Hector Archibald MacDonald, aid-de-camp to the Queen.

The Press Association asserts that the officers of the Highland Light Infantry at Devonport are being ordered to prepare for departure, probably on Thursday.

The Daily Mail expresses the opinion that "the next move will be an ultimatum, unless President Kruger yields." It declares that 15,000 men is the outside number that the Transvaal government can put into the field.

The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "I learn from Boer sources that reliable news has been received at The Hague from Pretoria to the effect that President Kruger will not give Mr. Chamberlain time to send an ultimatum, but will take advantage of the first suspicious move of the British troops on the border to assume the offensive."

The Morning Post has the following from its Johannesburg correspondent, who is now at Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal: "I inspected the country carefully on the way from Johannesburg. The Veldt is not yet in a condition for the first suspicious move of the British troops on the border to assume the offensive."

An Associated Press dispatch from Johannesburg says: "Public anxiety shows no abatement, and the exodus of the population continues. The status of several large financial houses are leaving to-night with their belongings. It is believed that the Johannesburg correspondent of the Standard says: 'There seems to be some ground for supposing the peace party at Pretoria has gained a temporary advantage as the result of the influence of Mr. Pischke, the special representative of the Orange Free State.'

The Boer organ here, the Standard and Diggers' News, yesterday printed a dispatch from Pretoria, saying that the tension there was apparently less severe and that it was believed arrangements for the proposed conference at Cape Town would be completed, although President Kruger of the Transvaal Republic was unlikely to attend.

The opinion of those who regard the beginning of a war between Great Britain and the Transvaal as only a matter of a short time is voiced by the St. James Gazette, which says: "The news concerning the crisis is very grave. We learn that three more infantry brigades have been ordered to Cape Colony, including the Gordons of Gardsa force, one battalion of the Highland Light Infantry, the second battalion of the Black Watch and the second battalion of the Cameronians. These regiments are under orders to be ready to leave at twenty-four hours' notice. The officers and men are delighted at the prospects of active service. In service circles war is considered absolutely certain. The Admiralty have a number of transports ready to convey troops to Cape Colony. The Boer while procrastinating in regard to their reply, have been making every preparation for war and are contemplating raiding the Natal frontier. Laing's Neck, which is the sole route from the Transvaal to Natal, is undefended."

The War Office has issued, as usual, a denial of the report published by the St. James Gazette, that three more infantry brigades had been ordered to the Cape. Cape Town dispatches say that the Afrikaner papers print what purports to be a semi-official account of the recent portents. But as these credit Mr. Conyngham Green, the British agent in the South African Republic, with saying that Great Britain was willing to abandon the question of British suzerainty if the proposals made at the Bloemfontein conference by Sir Alfred Milner, the Governor of Cape Colony and British high commissioner of South Africa, were accepted, they are not credited either at Cape Colony or here.

The gravity of the news in regard to the trouble in South Africa had a decidedly depressing effect on the Stock Exchange yesterday, all departments sympathizing.

The Times, which comments editorially

on the gravity of the situation that necessitates a Cabinet council at such an unusual period, says: "It would be unparliamentary folly to shut our eyes to the suspiciously dilatory character of President Kruger's diplomacy and to the energy with which he is simultaneously preparing for war. It is well known that Gen. Sir Henry Buller has been selected to command the British forces should war unfortunately come, but it is the clear duty of the government to take other steps besides the choice of a commander."

AFRICANA STANLEY'S ADVICE.
The Explorer Tells Englishmen to Trust Joseph Chamberlain.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Sir Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, has written a letter to a friend on the Transvaal situation in which he declares that the only sensible course for Englishmen to take is to trust in Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of the colonies, who is now on trial before the nation and world. "If," Sir Henry writes, "these complications and wearisome iterations and unceasing repetitions will not soon terminate they must pass to the next government and Mr. Chamberlain will then have proved no better than the mediocrities who make Kruger impossible. The British nation is also on trial before the world and if we shrink from compelling that intransigent old man in the Transvaal to deal justly with our countrymen, we shall sink below zero in the estimation of the world and the death of our influence and authority in South Africa will be hastened."

REFUGEES FROM THE TRANSVAAL.
147 Arrive at Cape Town—Cartridges for Pietermaritzburg.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 5.—Arrangements are being completed for safeguarding the telegraphic communications with the Transvaal. Refugees to the number of 147 have arrived here.

A million cartridges have been forwarded to Pietermaritzburg, capital of the British territory of Natal.

Many Dutch farmers are leaving Bechuanaland for the purpose of forming a laager across the frontier.

It is reported that J. H. Hofmeyer, the Afrikaner leader, has telegraphed President Kruger that he cannot expect help from the Cape Colony in the event of hostilities.

A detachment of thirty Cape police has been ordered from King Williamstown to Mafeking, which is in a rather unprotected condition.

The excitement in Cape Town is at fever heat. Every edition of the papers is eagerly snapped up, the general feeling being that the war is far distant. It is impossible, however, to ignore the existence of sharp divisions among the colonists for and against the Transvaal.

The newspapers protest vigorously against delay. The Cape Town Times considers that the best way to effect settlement is by the presence of an army corps. The Cape Argus urges the imperial government to impart a different tone into the negotiations, since it is evident that President Kruger's only object now is to gain time.

The latest information is that owing to the assurance given to the Transvaal government by the British government, the Transvaal will probably agree to the proposed conference. Official reports are being received showing that the natives in the colony and the various territories are restless.

DEBATE IN THE VOLKSRAAD.
Burgers Want to Know Why British Troops Are on the Border.

PRETORIA, Sept. 5.—The Volksraad to-day accepted Mr. Coester's motion to fix the debates to grow out of the interpretation of the government as to the assembling of British troops along the Transvaal borders for Thursday next. In presenting his motion Mr. Coester referred to the "Jamestown" and other outrages and murders committed by British troops as leading him to distrust the present concentration. He declared that the convention of 1884 did not contain the suzerainty stipulation, and he maintained that Mr. Chamberlain had broken that convention by interfering in the internal affairs of the republic. Other members supported Mr. Coester, saying that while negotiations were proceeding all the British colonies were offering armed assistance.

"And must the Transvaal remain silent?" exclaimed a burgher. "It is opposed to Christianity to conduct friendly negotiations and yet nothing more."

The motion to wait until Thursday for the government's reply was agreed to unanimously.

EDITOR PAKEMAN'S ARREST.
Sir John Gordon Spragg Thinks the Transvaal Blundered.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 5.—Right Hon. Sir John Gordon Spragg, former premier of Cape Colony, and now a leader of the opposition in the Cape Colony House of Assembly, in the course of an interview to-day regarding the action of the Transvaal state attorney, Mr. Smuts, in the proceedings against the editor of the Transvaal Leader, recently arrested on a charge of treason, said that considerable disparity existed between the official accounts of the affair and the real facts. He virtually declared that the whole incident was a mistake, but he pointed out that, according to the newspaper reports, the public prosecutor went to Johannesburg to sustain essentially the same charge immediately after his conference with the state attorney. Sir John concludes, therefore, either that Mr. Smuts has no influence over his own subordinate or that the official statements aiming to minimize the significance of the arrest are false. In any event, the arrest, in the opinion of Sir John, is calculated to do more injury than good both here and in England.

MORLEY OPPOSES WAR.
Says a Clash with the Transvaal Would Mean Dishonor.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal member of Parliament for Montroseburgh, addressing his constituents this evening at Arbroath, dwelt on the necessity of shaping British policy in dealing with the Transvaal as to carry the friendly judgment of the Dutch population in South Africa and not to divide the white races. "There could not be," said Mr. Morley, "more ineptly than to start a human fight that would bring ruin upon the empire, and war with the Transvaal would mean deep dishonor."

Kruger Warned by Germans.
BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The Deutsche Nachrichten, commenting on the news that the Germans in the Transvaal are forming a league to help the Boers, says: "We fear that this offer will entice the Transvaal government to carry its resistance against England further than is advisable."

Other influential German papers continue to warn President Kruger that he need not hope to receive the least help from Europe.

Wilhelmina Appeals to Victoria.
GOTTESBURG, Sept. 5.—The Magdeburg Gazette says that Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has written to Queen Victoria appealing to the British sovereign to intervene in the interests of peace in South Africa.

JIMINEZ LANDS

"REGENERATOR OF SANTO DOMINGO"
NOW ON HIS OWN SOIL.He Arrives at Puerto Plata and Is
Given an Ovation by the Vic-
torious Revolutionists.

THOUSANDS WELCOME HIM

AND SAY HIS COMING MEANS PEACE
IN THE LITTLE REPUBLIC.People of the Capital Preparing Festi-
vals for the Reception of the
Prospective President.

DISSATISFACTION AT HAVANA

PRESENT POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS
CRITICISED BY BUSINESS MEN.Want Mails Landed at a More South-
ern Port than New York—4,500
Union Masons on Strike.

PUERTO PLATA, San Domingo, Sept. 5.—General Jimenez landed here to-day, having come from Cuba, touching at Cape Haitien on the way. He was received at the water side by an immense throng. His reception, arranged by General Ramon Imbert, was enthusiastic. The news of Jimenez's arrival has been sent into the interior and it is believed that settled order and peace will soon be restored.

General Jimenez was accompanied by fifty armed revolutionists, who were taken on board the Georges Croise at Cape Haitien. The populace hailed him as the country's deliverer. A delegation of a hundred officials and prominent merchants, headed by the governor of the city, went on board the steamer to greet him, returning after an absence of nine years. The entire population was at the wharf, and escorted his carriage to headquarters, where a reception was held this afternoon, thousands waiting for hours in the intense heat to assure him of their support.

To-night there was a popular demonstration, with a procession of soldiers and citizens and speeches of welcome. Puerto Plata and Santiago are Jimenez strongholds. There is some uncertainty regarding political conditions in the southern districts, and there are rumors of other aspirants planning to defeat General Jimenez in that quarter.

The local press says: "The coming of General Jimenez completes the evolution. There has been no revolution. It is safe to expect an immediate revival of business." Sentiments like these are uttered on all sides and thereby the local authorities are widely distributed, referring to General Jimenez as the "regenerator of Santo Domingo." All the principal citizens and the leading officials have personally paid him their respects.

A Unanimous Revolution.
SANTO DOMINGO, Sept. 5.—The provisional government which arrived here to-day met with a splendid reception. Festivals of all kinds had been prepared by the people, who were anxious to demonstrate their satisfaction with the change of government. The whole republic has joined the revolution, and at present peace is reigning. It is not likely that any new disturbance will take place at present, but it is difficult to say what may happen when the elections take place.

All hopes of saving the warship Restauracion have been abandoned. She is under water and is a total loss. Her armaments and other articles have been saved and will be brought here.

The United States Cruiser New Orleans, which left on Sunday for Jacmel, returned this morning.

Placards worded "Hurrah for the Revolution," "Hurrah for Jimenez," have been posted on the streets.

COMPLAINT FROM HAVANA.
Postal Arrangements Unsatisfactory to Many Merchants.

HAVANA, Sept. 5.—The present postal arrangements are causing considerable dissatisfaction owing to the large amount of business done with the Southern States and also to the fact that most of the American doing business here are Southerners. Under the new law all mail matter for the Southern States must go by way of New York city. This is considered a great hardship. Moreover, owing to the number of cases of yellow fever at Key West the Cubans are anxious to quarantine against that port. Not that they believe there is any danger, but as a sort of retaliatory measure, although the Cuban doctors assert that when yellow fever gets a footing in Florida it is of a much more malignant type than Cuban yellow fever and that there is greater danger of bringing it here than taking it there.

The Miami line managers have requested the Department of Posts to suspend the existing mail contract, as at this time of the year it is exceedingly unprofitable, owing to the fact that the company cannot take passengers from Cuba. The matter is under consideration, and if Director of Posts Rathbone grants the request, it will mean only three mails a week from Havana until November.

The strike of masons still continues. The strikers say they hope to win, and have the support of other trades unions. The number of union men on strike is 4,500. Out of fifty masters, five have agreed to the terms of the union, which will not supply masons to any, unless half the number of the employers agree to the terms of the union. The men have based their demands on the great profits masters and contracting masons are reported to make, and the cost of living in Havana, which they say is high. They have offered to settle the matter on the basis of task work. The masters have

YELLOW FEVER SPREADING.

Forty Cases and Five Deaths Up to
Yesterday at Key West.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sept. 5.—Dr. Porter, chief executive of the State Board of Health, sent out the following information in a dispatch to-day: "There are about forty cases up to date and five deaths. The disease is slowly spreading. The hospital has been organized and the island is well patrolled by water. Tomorrow will be the last day of the quarantine camp, which will be opened in three or four days. There is no excitement at Key West."

Dr. Porter also wired the State Board of Health at Jacksonville to "inform the various state quarantine stations to rediffuse all vessels coming from government quarantine stations."

THE COLISEUM DISASTER.

Coroner Holds the Contractors Re-
sponsible for Eleven Deaths.

CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—The Pittsburgh Bridge Company and Charles M. Peaseley, superintendent, were held responsible by a coroner's jury to-day for the death of eleven men, who were killed in the collapse of the arches of the Coliseum building, under construction, on Aug. 28. After hearing evidence all day and after over an hour's deliberation the jury returned the following verdict:

"We, the jury, from the evidence presented, believe that had proper precautions been taken the accident would not have happened and we therefore condemn the Pittsburgh Bridge Company, of Pittsburgh, in that respect. We further believe, from the evidence presented, that Charles M. Peaseley, superintendent of said Pittsburgh Bridge Company, was guilty of gross carelessness and neglect and recommend that the matter be referred to the proper authorities for further investigation."

The coroner says he will take no further action in the matter and that it remains with the state's attorney or one of the departments of the city government to decide whether criminal action shall be commenced against the corporation or person concerned.

MAY IMPORT MINERS

INJUNCTION OF KANSAS COURT DIS-
SOLVED BY A FEDERAL JUDGE.Who Says States May Bar Out Con-
victs, Idiots and Diseased Persons,
But Cannot Stop Working People.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 5.—Judge John H. Rogers, of the Federal Court, has delivered an opinion in the state of a law very at Fort Smith involving the question of state and federal prerogatives. He decided that the United States District Court has jurisdiction over the action of the State court in issuing an injunction restraining commercial companies from importing miners and maintaining railroad companies from transporting such miners from another State into Arkansas, and therefore dissolved the injunction issued by Judge Rowe, of the State court.

The opinion is made up largely of quotations from eminent authorities on the subject of interstate commerce and the extent of the police power of a state. He said that while the citizens of a State were empowered to carry arms for their common good, no State has a right to prohibit the citizens of another State from doing the same thing. The petition for injunction alleged that the coal companies were in the act of importing into the state of a lawless and lawless character, but it failed to show in what way they were armed or in what way they were low and lawless. A State has a right to prohibit the importation of convicts, lepers, idiots and persons afflicted with contagious diseases, but it has no right to prevent the incoming of men from other States not lawfully engaged in commerce. The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States guaranteed equal protection to all, and under that amendment persons had a perfect right to go from one State into another in the pursuit of employment, and it was not within the power of a State to stop them as long as they did not belong to the interdicted classes.

Lectured and Released.
FORT SMITH, Ark., Sept. 5.—In the Federal Court to-day Judge Rogers released Hugh Gaffney, the secretary of the Miners' Union, who was sentenced to three months in jail for contempt of court. He had, it was alleged, intimidated witnesses. The court gave him a lecture and released him.

POSTOFFICE CLERKS.

Atlantic City Chosen as the Place of
Next Meeting.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 5.—At to-day's session of the national convention of postoffice clerks the secretary reported that 19 branches and 1,000 members of the association had been organized. The secretary also reported that the association was in a poor financial condition. The convention, in executive session, discussed civil service reform. A question of paramount interest was brought up concerning the maladministration of the National Association and the United Association. Messrs. Richards and Clark, of Philadelphia, and Wale, of Pittsburgh, advocated the union of the organizations. Mr. Richards suggested that a committee be appointed by each organization to further this project.

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Atlantic City was chosen for next year's convention. To-night a steamboat excursion up the Mississippi was enjoyed by the delegates.

WILL QUIT THE SEA.

Admiral Sampson Says He Has Asked
for Shore Duty.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—In an interview with a reporter for the Associated Press to-day Rear Admiral Sampson confirmed the report that he had asked to be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic squadron after the Dewey reception at New York. The admiral says: "I some time since asked Secretary Long to relieve me of the command of the squadron after the reception of Admiral Dewey, but the secretary has not yet fixed a definite time when my relief shall be ordered."

MCKINLEY BUSY

AN ARDUOUS DAY FOR THE PRES-
IDENT AT PHILADELPHIA.Rode Over the Route of the G. A. R.
Parade and Then Reviewed the
Marching Veterans.

VISITED THE WAR VESSELS

WHERE HE WAS RECEIVED BY AD-
MIRAL SAMPSON AND STAFF.And Spent an Hour or More in In-
specting the New York, Indiana and
Other Great Fighting Ships.

SPOKE TWICE IN THE EVENING

AND RETURNED TO WASHINGTON
EARLY THIS MORNING.Feeling Tributes to the Old Soldiers—
The Parade a Success—Pension Com-
missioner Evans Not to Be Scored.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—This has been a busy day for President McKinley, and a day of interest for the G. A. R. and thousands of sightseers. The President this morning rode over the route of the parade, then reviewed the procession of old soldiers and this afternoon paid a visit to Admiral Sampson's fleet. To-night he made two speeches, and later returned to the National Capitol.

Enthusiasm was rampant to-night. Wherever President McKinley appeared he received a tremendous ovation, particularly at the Academy of Music, where the Grand Army was officially welcomed to the city, and State by Mayor Ashbridge and Governor Stone. An interesting event at this celebration was the meeting of President McKinley and General Sikes of New York. The general was already seated when the President arrived, accompanied by Secretaries Root and Wilson. When President McKinley observed the veteran, he walked towards him and General Sikes arose from his seat, they shook hands cordially while the audience, numbering about 8,000, made the house ring with their plaudits.

Admiral Sampson and his staff were among the first to arrive. The naval hero was vociferously cheered and when later in the evening he was introduced by General Wagner, chairman of the meeting, the ovation was repeated. Addresses of welcome to the G. A. R. were made by Governor Stone and Mayor Ashbridge, to which L. T. Torrence, judge advocate of the Grand Army, responded.

MCKINLEY'S FIRST SPEECH.
The President was introduced as "Comrade" McKinley. He said:

"It has been a great pleasure to accompany you to-day. I have been deeply touched by many of the scenes which all of you have witnessed. I have seen the glad reunion of old comrades, who fought side by side in a common cause and for the same principles. I have seen the sad side, that so many of our comrades who two years ago had marched proudly with you through the city of Buffalo are no longer in the ranks."

"The circle is narrowing. As years roll on one after another is not present in our reunions, but accounted for. They have